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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB96/01435</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 13 November 1996 (13.11.96)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/558,142 13 November 1995 (13.11.95) US 60/006,557 13 November 1995 (13.11.95) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): WEBTRONICS, INC. [US/US]; 160 Beaver Street, San Francisco, CA 94114 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MIZUNO, Yoshiro [JP/JP]; 4-1-24, Yushima Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113 (JP).</p> <p>(74) Agent: STANGER, Leo; 382 Springfield Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</p>
<p>(54) Title: CONTROL OF REMOTE DEVICES USING HTTP PROTOCOL</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Control of remote devices is achieved by having httpd (Web server) on a dedicated firmware device. A firmware device with a httpd (Web server) programmed into its memory takes commands from a remote http client (Web client). The firmware sends interface information to the target device with electronic, electromagnetic, or infrared signals to control the target device. The firmware may be integrated into an IC chip so product makers can have the same remote control capability within their product.</p>		

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Title

CONTROL OF REMOTE DEVICES USING HTTP PROTOCOL

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to methods and means for control of remote devices at remote locations via the internet preferably using an http protocol, and particularly to World Wide Web servers (httpd) (http demons) for Ethernet networks.

Background of the Invention

10 The World Wide Web (www) has become extremely popular on the Internet as a method of broadcasting information to the world. In the Sun-World 95 conference, held in San Francisco, California on May 22 to May 25, 1995, Sun Microsystems' introduced its
15 Internet firewall. Sun Microsystems claimed that its httpd (web server) was on board, and the configuration of the product could be achieved through any web client (http client).

Summary of the Invention

20 One embodiment of the invention involves remote controller firmware for providing httpd service (Web server), and another, the use of infra-red and/or electromagnetic transmission with the controller.

According to another embodiment the remote

controller providing httpd service is in the form of a
firmware device containing a microcomputer with a
network interface, electronic interface, and infra-red
interface. This firmware device receives http requests
5 from http clients (web browsers) and replies with html
(Hypertext Markup Language) documents. Within these
html documents are buttons, text input boxes, and other
graphical user interface (GUI) elements that the user
employs to manipulate on the http client screen to make
10 things happen remotely. The remote controller controls
and monitors remote devices such as TVs, air
conditioners, and VCRs.

Other embodiments, objects, and advantages of
the invention will become evident from the following
15 detailed description of preferred embodiments of the
invention when read in light of the following drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 4 is a flow diagram illustrating the
software flow of an embodiment of the invention.

20 Figure 5 is a flow diagram illustrating the
software flow of an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 6 is block diagram of another
embodiment.

25 Figure 7 is a flow diagram illustrating the
software flow of an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 8 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

In Figure 1 an ethernet network connection
5 NC1 connects a user computer UC1 to a controller CO1
composed of firmware FI1 having electronic,
electromagnetic, and/or infrared interfaces SI1. The
latter connect the firmware FI1 to a number of targets
TA1 in the form of appliances/equipments. Targets TA1
10 are for example VCRs, TVs, and/or air conditioners. The
controller CO1 with its firmware FI1 and the targets
TA1 may be at locations remote from the computer CO1.
The network connection NC1 may include a commercial
telephone utility.

15 Within the user computer UC1, a WWW browser
WB1 includes GUI (graphical user interface) elements
generally designated GE1 such as buttons BU1, a textbox
TE1, and menus ME1 to affect the target.

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating
20 details of the firmware FI1 of Figure 1. Here, a bus
BU1 transfers signals to and from a central processing
unit CPU CP1, a memory ME1, a non-volatile Flash RAM
FL1 and a real time clock CL1. The CPU CP1 is connected
to the network connection NC1 via an Ethernet interface
25 EI1, and to remote control via serial interfaces SI1.

Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating the
flow of steps and the location of the performance of

each step. Steps 104, 110, and 130 take place in the WWW browser WB1. Steps 107, 114, 117, 120, 124, and 127 take place in the firmware FI1 of the controller C01. In step 104 the user accesses the URL (universal resource locator). In step 107 an html (HyperText Markup Language) page is served. Step 110 is the user input to the WWW browser. Step 114 involves invocation of the internal firmware program. This includes steps 117, step 120, and step 124. In step 117 the program effects remote command transmission. In step 120 the firmware collects remote information, and in step 124 cues future program execution. In step 127 request is acknowledged and the execution result sent. In step 130, the results are displayed in the web browser.

With respect to the firmware FI1 of the controller C01: (1) an httpd resides on the physically separate controller apart from the targets and operates itself; (2) an httpd code permanently resides in the firmware; (3) html pages are uploadable; (4) the firmware is intended for control and monitoring, not setup and configuration; (5) the firmware has interface ports (electronic, electromagnetic, and infra-red) dedicated to control other devices. According to an embodiment the controller C01 controls multiple devices at the same time.

The controller C01 has an interface in the form of a modem and/or an ISDN interface to provide the capability of operating over the public network.

According to an embodiment, fast electronic

serial ports on the controller C01 send and receive digitally encoded voices and pictures to establish virtual phones, fax machines, and telephone answering machines over the Internet. That is, when someone
5 interacts with the graphical element on the html served by the controller C01, it can make a connection through the fast serial ports to a digital telephone; when someone transfers digitally encoded graphical information to the httpd (Web server), the controller
10 can send received pictures to the printer through the fast serial interface.

The invention involves use of infra-red or/and electromagnetic transmission with the controller C01. The controller has an infra-red or/and
15 electromagnetic transmitter/receivers to communicate with other devices in the proximity. Upon the receipt of the command from http clients (web browser), the controller sends infra-red or electromagnetic signals to the targets TAl. According to embodiments the
20 targets, like VCRs, TVs, or air conditioners, also reply or send status information back to the controller C01 to be received.

The controller comes with several default html pages to control popular devices like a TV.
25 However, the system is arranged so the end user can upload his/her own html documents over the network to the controller C01 to have a custom controlling environment. It is also possible to upload programs to the controller to act on the status information from
30 the controlled devices targets.

The application of the controller C01 is extensive. In one embodiment it controls household appliances like a VCR, TV or air conditioner. In another embodiment it controls and monitors devices in remote sensing stations. In another embodiment it controls and monitors security systems for houses. In another embodiment it controls and monitors equipment on a factory floor. In another embodiment it controls and monitors greenhouses or aquariums in remote locations. In another embodiment it controls and monitors copy machines, faxes, and other equipment in offices. In another embodiment the controller C01 acts as a virtual telephone, fax, and telephone answering machine on the Internet.

According to an embodiment the controller C01 constitutes a stand-alone world wide web server (httpd) for Ethernet networks in the form of a "firmware" web server which is easy to use and fully programmable. It is a firmware-based World Wide Web Server. According to an embodiment, the controller C01 is a stand-alone unit which contains a high-speed microprocessor in the CPU CP1, the Ethernet interface EI1 and the Flash RAM FL1 on a single board. This combination makes it plug-and-play ready as well as easy-to-program for customized Internet environments. Unlike traditional Web servers which include a hard drive, monitor and keyboard, the invention processes data through streamlined firmware which is much less expensive to manufacture. This allows one to incorporate the same advanced features for establishing, maintaining and updating a website at a low price. According to an

embodiment, the controller C01 forms a unit which includes a built-in LCD display panel.

The controller C01 is suitable for corporate applications and service providers. It permits easy operation, and in an embodiment is simple to set up and install. Users merely connect the unit to the Ethernet hub, set an IP address/netmask on the product's built-in LCD panel and the unit is configured to serve Web pages to a network. The controller requires that the network be equipped with a router to provide Internet access through high-speed TI, ISDN or dedicated lines.

System software is updated quickly and easily via the Internet by clicking on the appropriate hot button on the system administration web page, served by the controller. The controller downloads the appropriate updates from the Internet host.

According to an embodiment the controller C01, in its firmware FI1, includes a Tcl interpreter which allows programmers to customize the server for many uses. The invention is fully programmable through a built-in Tcl interpreter in ROM. According to an embodiment the server (httpd) itself is based on Tcl and uses Tcl as its source code. According to an embodiment the httpd is modified and expanded to meet the demands of volume users such as VARs and Internet service providers. According to an embodiment, the controller comes with password support, Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts for Web page authoring, text/binary file downloading and file system

manipulation. Note Pad groupware application and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (smtp) source codes are included as sample Tcl CGI scripts.

5 According to an embodiment, the controller
furnishes a tamper proof hardware firewall for network
security. The controller allows the unit to be placed
outside of the hardware firewall to serve as a stand-
alone Web server and to ensure security of a company
network. According to an embodiment the user sets a
10 hardware switch to make the Flash RAM read-only.

Fig. 4 illustrates another embodiment in the
form of a flow chart showing the flow of steps and the
location of the performance of each step. Steps 404,
410, and 420 take place in the WWW Browser WB1. Steps
15 407, 414, and 417 take place in the firmware FI1. In
this embodiment, a telephone company has a BBS
(bulletin board system) listing all telephone numbers
and addresses throughout the country or a region. A
licensed user who wishes to publish a local phone book,
20 or an individual who wishes to update a personal
telephone book, uses a URL (Universal Resource Locator)
to request the phone book from the firmware in the
controller C01 in step 404. In effect the user is
asking the firmware FI1 in the controller to retrieve
25 the number through the web pages. In step 407, the
firmware FI1 returns a form with input boxes and a pull
down menu. Consequently, in steps 410, the user enters
the name of the person or company whose telephone
number he wishes to acquire. In step 414, the firmware
30 FI1 initiates communication with the BBS. In step 417,

the firmware F11 creates a page with data retrieved from the communication. In step 420 the user views the results and determines whether it should be placed in the local or personal directory.

5 The integrated local phone book program keeps the queried phone numbers, so that the same query does not initiate another transaction to hone company BBS. The user can click on the entries on the local phone book to have the controller firmware initiate the phone
10 call by using the modem, or have the controller C01 communicate through serial port to PBX to have the call placed for the user.

 According to an embodiment anyone in an office (intranet) can access the controller firmware to
15 get the phone number and also can look for new numbers with this new feature.

 The controller strategy in the way that is base on a firmware based server and programs are preinstalled.

20 According to an embodiment, the controller C01 periodically polls daily TV program listing from a central server (e.g. TV station web pages) using HTTP protocol. The controller C01 is acting as a web client at this time. Alternatively, the controller utilizes
25 data broadcasting service to receive TV listing to be used in the operation. The controller C01 processes the received TV listing and creates a web page with buttons and pull down menus to facilitate the user

interface. Using this web page served by the controller C01, the user can turn on TV, select channel on the TV, operate VCR, and program VCR (video cassette recorder) to record the future TV programs. As an
5 option, the controller C01 stores the TV selection/VCR programming data on the flash memory to be delivered or polled to/from TV ratings services. This arrangement appears in the flow chart of Figure 5.

In Fig. 5 the flow chart is divided into 4
10 columns, namely user, controller, TV listing websites, TV/VCR. Each step is placed in the column in which the step occurs.

Steps 514 and 520 occur in the users web browsers WB1. Steps 504, 510, 517, and 524 take place
15 in the controller C01. Steps 507 and 524 take place in a TV listing website. Step 529 takes place in the TV/VCR.

In step 504 the controller C01 periodically polls the daily TV program listing from a central
20 server, namely TV listing websites or pages. In step 507 the TV listing websites serve the TV listing to the controller C01. The controller C01, in step 510 process and stores the listings. In step 514, the user uses the web browser WB1 to access the TV listing URL
25 (universal resource locator) of the controller C01. The controller serves the TV listing page, in steps 517, with controls. In step 520 the user clicks on the program listing to operate the TV or VCR. And passes this information to the controller C01. In step 524

the controller transmits an inferred signal to operate the TV/VCR now or later according to user preference. In step 527 the TV/VCR shows channel or program.

5 Fig. 6 illustrates another embodiment of the system shown in Fig. 1. Here, one of the target appliances is a global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS receiver may be on a moving vehicle or ship either in communication with the controller or the entire controller C01 with the GPS receiver may be
10 on a moving vehicle.

The operation of the GPS receiver with the controller and the user computer appears in Fig. 7. Here, the steps are placed in columns representing the location of where the steps take place. In step 704,
15 the GPS receiver GP1 receives data and transmits the data to the controller via a serial port. In steps 607, the controller processes, summarizes and stores the data in a DRAM or flash memory ME1. The user computer UC1 queries the GPS data in step 610, and in
20 step 614, the firmware on the controller C01 returns the data. The controller receives the updated GPS data every second from the GPS receiver connected through the serial port. The controller C01 processes, summarizes, and stores the data in the memory ME1. The
25 computer UC1 controls numerous controllers C01 synchronously to receive the data through TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) connections. Using the data in the centralized system, one obtains very accurate geographical data from the
30 GPS system. Fig. 8 illustrate a system where a number

of controllers C01 connect to the user computer UC1.

The controller C01 constitutes a firmware based www server. The CPU may for example be a high speed microporcessor.

5 While embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it will be evident that the invention may be embodied otherwise without departing from its spirit and scope.

What is claimed is:

1. Apparatus for control of remote devices,
comprising:

a computer;

5 an ethernet network coupled to said computer;

a remote controller firmware providing httpd
service coupled to said network; and

infra-red and/or electromagnetic transmission
coupling the controller firmware with the devices.

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FIGURE 1

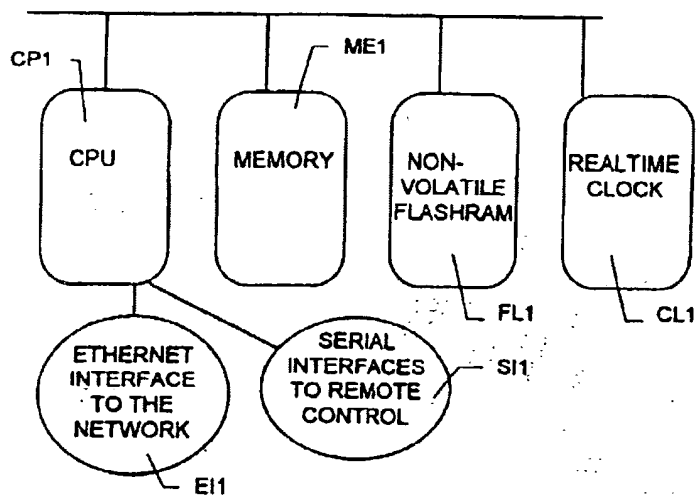
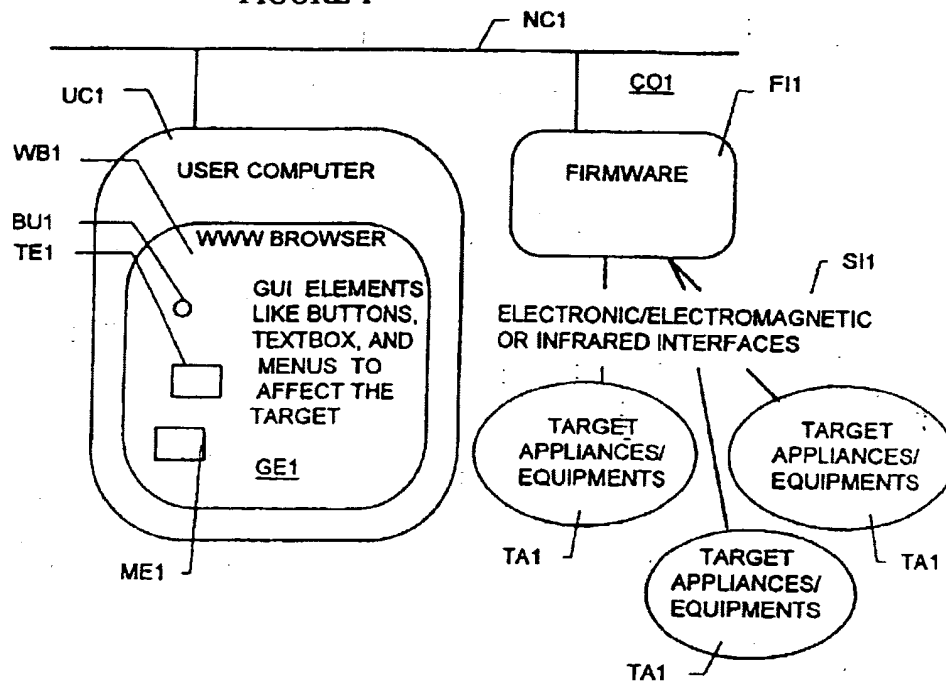
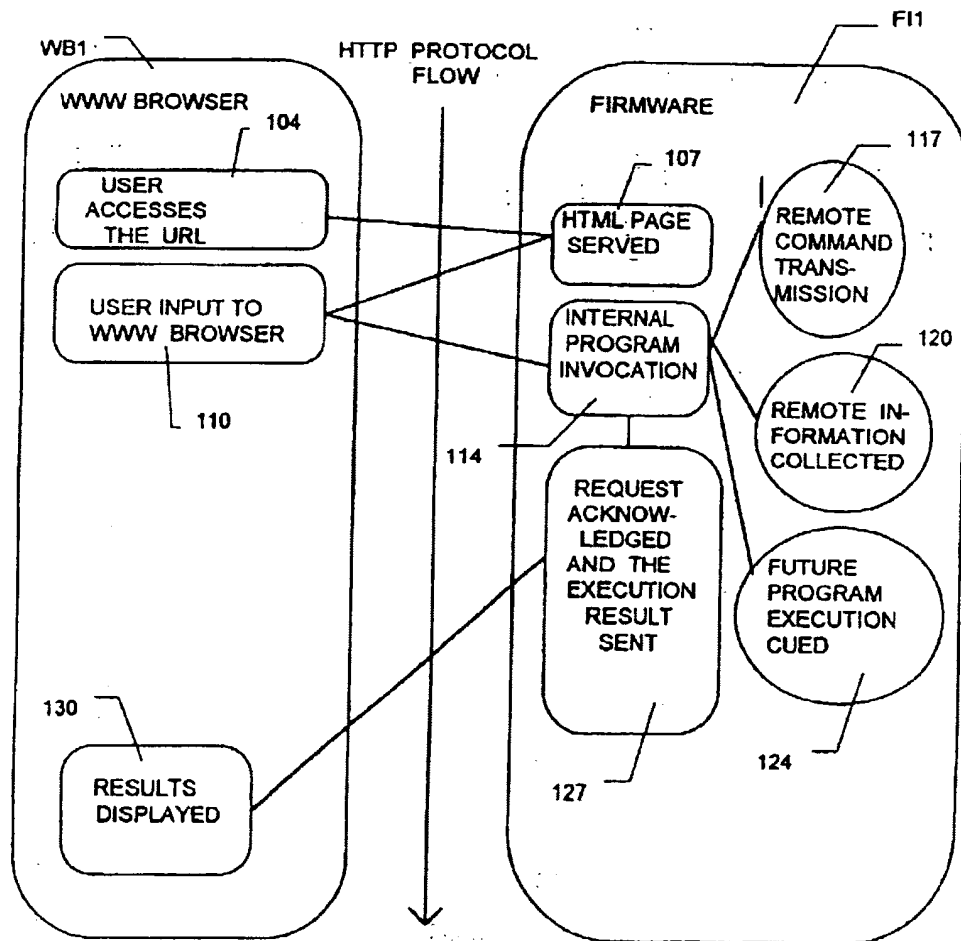


FIGURE 2

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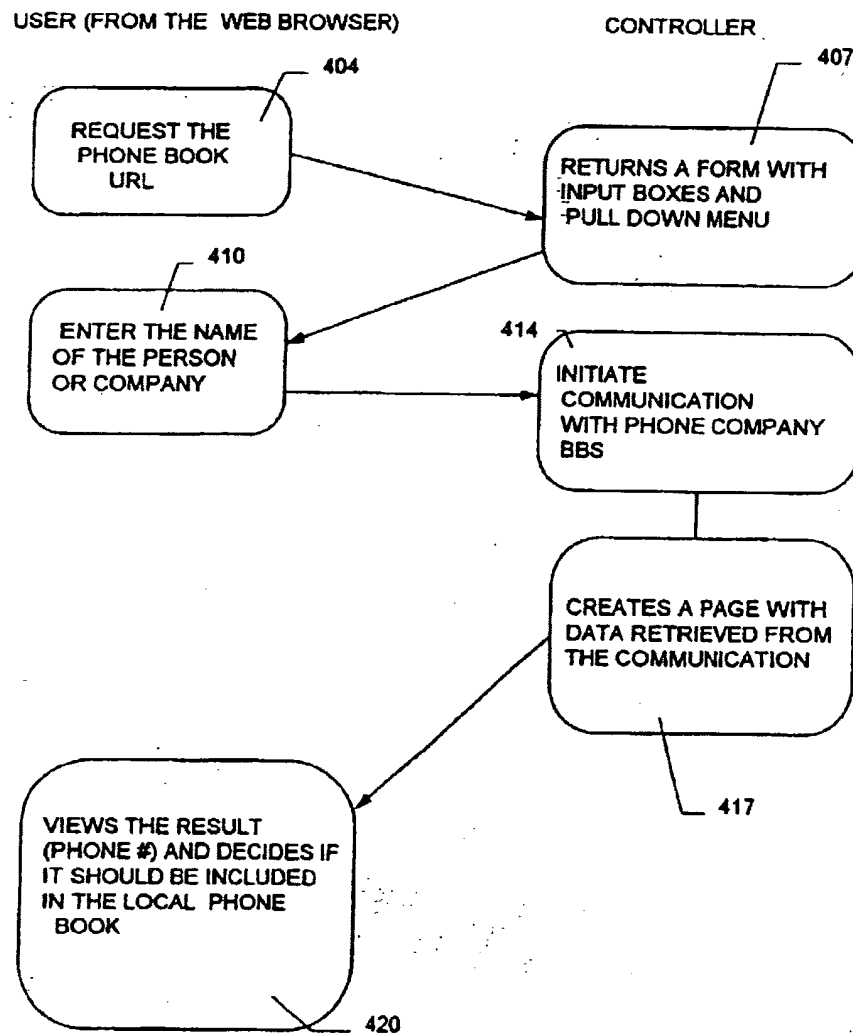
2/7

FIGURE 3



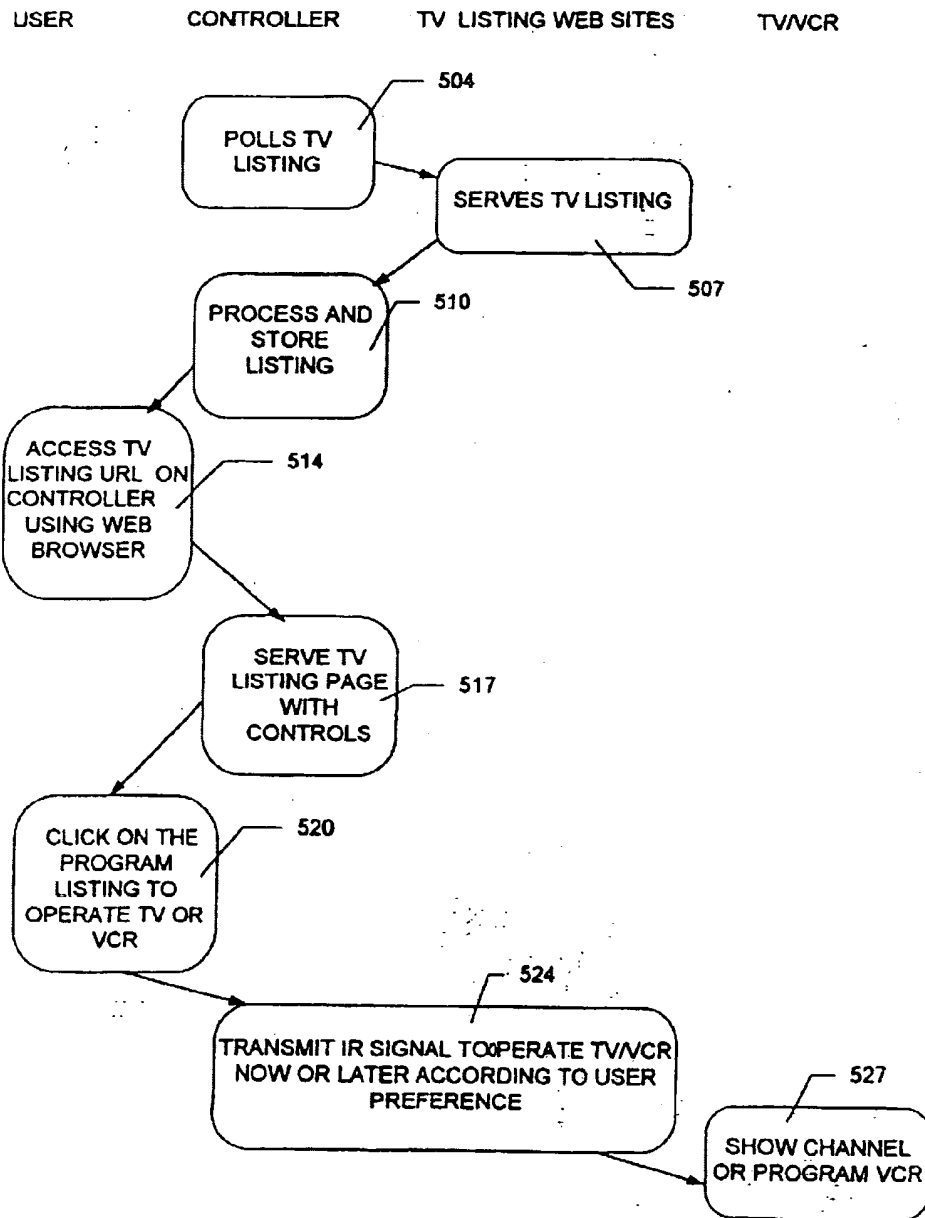
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FIGURE 4



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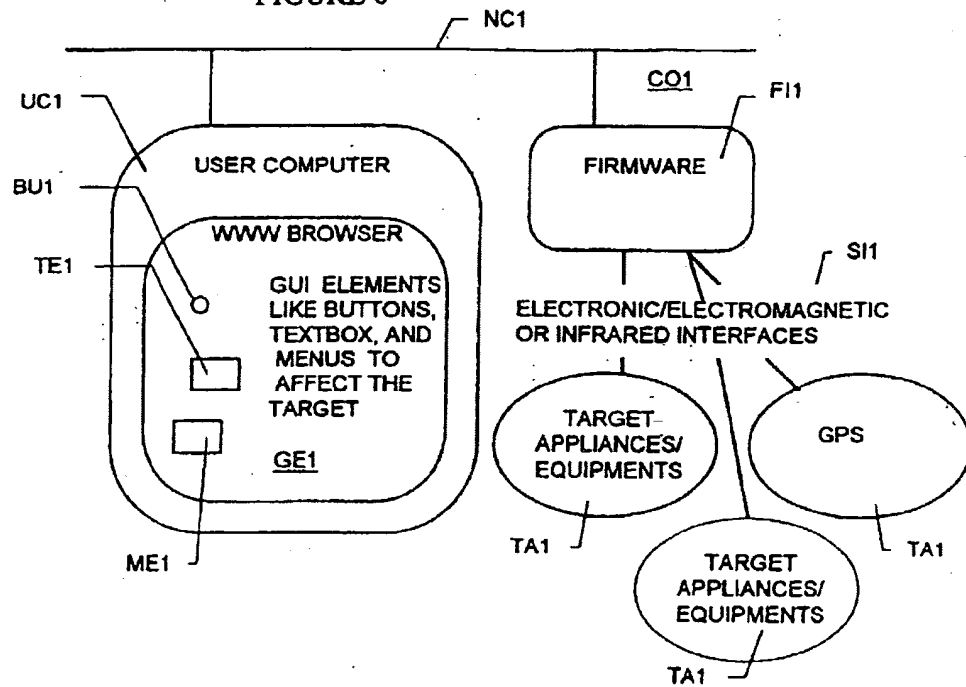
FIGURE 5



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FIGURE 6



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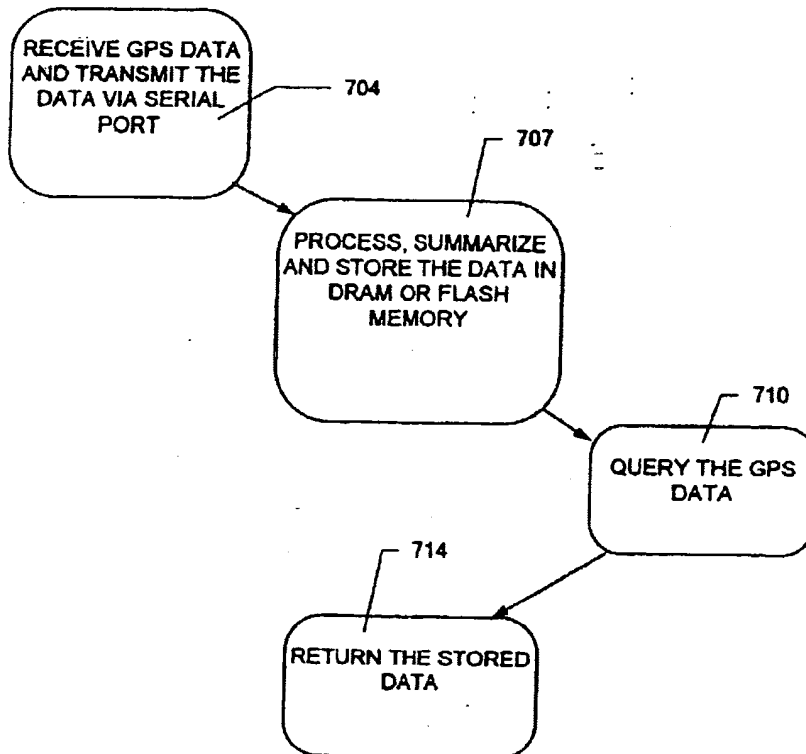
FIGURE 7

GPS

GPS RECEIVER

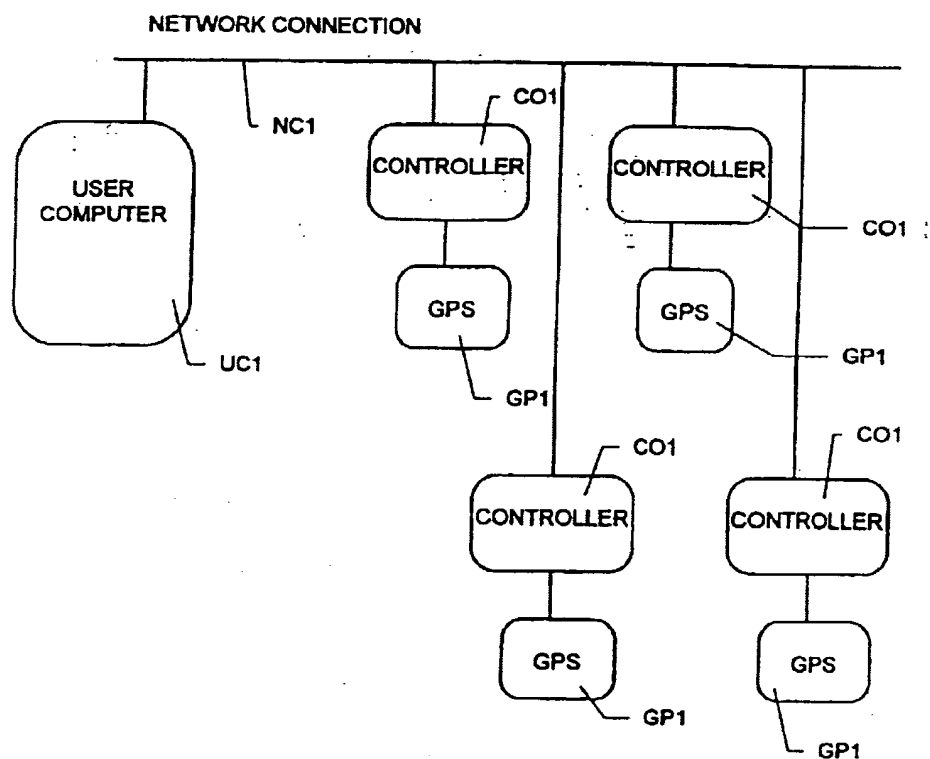
CONTROLLER

CENTRAL COMPUTER



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FIGURE 8

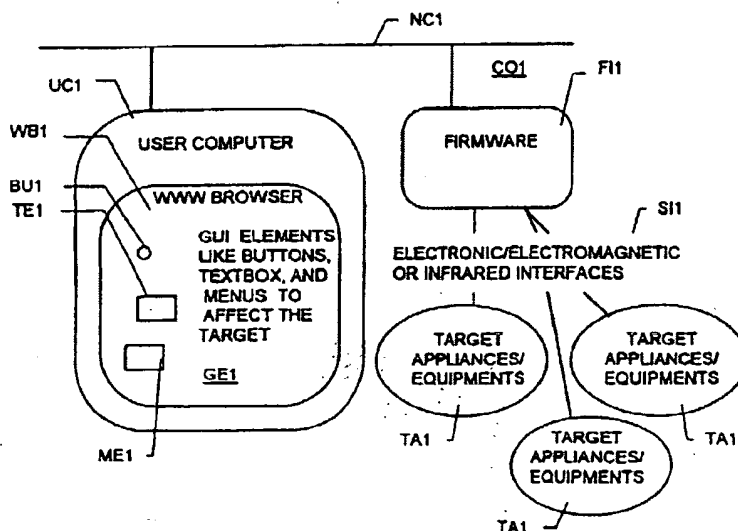




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(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MIZUNO, Yoshiro [JP/JP]; 4-1-24, Yushima Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113 (JP).			
(74) Agent: STANGER, Leo; 382 Springfield Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901 (US).		(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 3 July 1997 (03.07.97)	

(54) Title: CONTROL OF REMOTE DEVICES USING HTTP PROTOCOL



(57) Abstract

Control of remote devices is achieved by having httpd (Web server) on a dedicated firmware device. A firmware device (CO1, FI1) with a httpd (Web server) programmed into its memory takes commands from a remote http client (Web client) (UC1, WB1). The firmware sends interface information to the target device (TA1) with electronic, electromagnetic, or infrared signals (SI1) to control the target device. The firmware may be integrated into an IC chip so product makers can have the same remote control capability within their product.

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GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB96/01435

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 9/24, 13/10, 15/16

US CL : 395/200.11, 200.12; 379/105; 340/825.07

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 455/4.1, 151.2, 353; 395/200.09, 200.11, 200.12; 379/74, 102, 105; 359/142, 143, 144, 145, 146; 348/734; 340/825.06, 825.07, 825.08, 825.24, 825.25, 825.69, 825.72

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO APS, WWW using ALTAVISTA

search terms: remote control/operation, WWW, Ethernet, internet, lan, network, browser, gui, HTTP, HTTPD, server, client, homenet, homebus, HTML, wireless, infrared

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	US 5,572,643 A (JUDSON) 05 November 1996 Abstract; Fig. 1-8; col. 1, lines 13-55; col. 3, line 44 - col. 6, line 12; col. 7, line 60 - col. 8, line 21	1
A,P	US 5,570,085 A (BERTSCH) 29 October 1996 Abstract; Fig. 1-2; col. 5, line 36 - col. 6, line 64	1
A	US 5,467,264 A (RAUCH et al.) 14 November 1995 Abstract; Fig. 1-2; col. 4, lines 6-61	1
X	US 5,452,291 A (EISENHANDLER et al.) 19 September 1995 Abstract; Fig. 1-5; col. 3, lines 37-52; col. 4, line 30 - col. 5, line 66; col. 16, lines 36-43	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

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*A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB96/01435

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,450,359 A (SHARMA et al.) 12 September 1995 Abstract; Fig. 1-2; col. 2, line 47 - col. 3, line 25	1
X	US 5,109,222 A (WELTY) 28 April 1992 Abstract; Fig. 5; col. 3, lines 14-60; col. 7, line 24 - col. 8, line 19	1
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X	US 5,051,720 A (KITIRUTSUNETORN) 24 September 1991 Abstract; Fig. 1; col. 3, lines 21-68; col. 4, lines 50-54 -	1
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